MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1884.

Amusements To-day.

Bijos Opera Nouse-Orbivos and Eurydics. S.P. M.
Control—The Derger Student. S.P. M.
Daly's Theories—Seven Iwenty-Eight. S.P. M.
Grand Opera Rouse—Edvenoud Polita, S.P. M.
Grand Opera Rouse—Edvenoud Polita, S.P. M.
Grand Opera Rouse—The Nower;
Madison Square Garden—Fancier Show.
Madison Square Theories—The Right. EDG. P. M.
Mount Storries Theories—The Right. S.P. M.
New Park Theories—Richard Ht., S.P. M.
New York Comedy Theories—For on the Bristol. S.P.
Park Theories, Brooklyn—The Bergar Student. S.P.
People's Theories—The Parks Will, S.P. M. Amusementa To-day. Propie's Theatre-The Prairie Well & P. M. Propie's Theatre—The Frairie Wall, S.F. M.

Rine Theatre—Wested, a Fartner, S.F. M.

Theatre Comign e Carbella's appration, S.F. M.

This Theatre—Deberah, S.F. M.

Tony Factor's Theatre—Variety, S.F. M.

Union Signare Theatre—Dereption, S.F. M.

Wellingh's Theatre—Despita, S.F. M.

M.A. Theatre—One of the Pinest, S.F. M.

St. A. Theatre—One of the Pinest, S.F. M. 5th Av. Thentre-Confusion. # P. M. 16th St. Thentre-Coner Prits. # P. M.

Advertising Rates

line. 0 7: Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 5:

leading Notices, with "Adv.," later 2d page, per line 2 30 In Sunday edition same rates as above. Wessiv, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 26, 1884, was:

Not Satisfactory.

The Messager Franco-Americain of this city, a journal of Republican tendencies, advises the Republican party to take Gen ARTHUR for their candidate. "The Adminis tration of the President," says the Messager has given satisfaction to those who are most difficult to satisfy, even among the Democrats. Leaving the politicians apart, we believe that all the sound part of the country would be unanimous in rejecting the idea of changing the Executive in 1885."

We have always had a great deal of per sonal regard for Gen. ARTHUR. We have no doubt that his intentions are patriotic, and he possesses that supremetalent of politi cians, the talent of doing nothing which can be put off. But it is a grave mistake to suppose that his Administration has given satisfaction to right-thinking people.

Is Gen. ARTHUR a reformer? Has he re lieved the Government of any one of the gross abuses which twenty years of Republican domination, including eight years of Grantism and four years of a Fraudulent President, have fixed upon it? Even in the Star route frauds he has done nothing more than allow a prosecution begun under his predecessor to go on to an impotent conclusion, revealing the utter rottenness which permeates every branch of the Administration, but punishing nothing and reforming nothing.

There is no satisfaction in a President who does not lay the axe to the root of such enormous abuses and such intolerable evils.

Political Status of the German Empire.

The feature of the Constitution of the new German empire which has most interest for American observers is of course the Reichs tag or popular branch of the imperial Parwhich, alike in its element of strength and in its element of weakness offers a close analogy to our own House of Representatives. Neither in the United States nor in Germany is the principle of Ministerial accountability to the legislature recognized, though, of course, the absence of this check is a far more serious drawback under an hereditary monarchy than in a country whose Chie Magistrate is not only elective, as were the Kings of Poland, but elected only for a short term. On the other hand, the Reichstag, like the popular chamber of our Congress, is chosen directly by the people, the principle of universal suffrage being accepted and a near approach being made to apportionment of representation to population. In view of these facts we may find it instructive to examine the statistical history of the German experiment in parliamentary government during the five terms for which a Reichstag has been elected. For this purpose we avail ourselves of the official data compiled in the latest edition of the Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich.

When the first Reichstag was chosen in

1871 the number of electoral circumscriptions was 382, but after the admission of Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine in 1874 the number was raised to 397. Of these constituencies 21 are purely urban, 93 are made up by large cities supplemented with suburban and adjacent rural districts, while nearly two-thirds of the whole, or 283, are essentially agricultural containing no large towns. The diatribution with respect to religious opinions is also suggestive. In 252 districts there is a majority of Protestants, while in the remaining 145 the Catholics are preponderant. It should, however, be noted that while in 190 circumscriptions the Protestants constitute more than three-fourths of the population, only in 97 do the Catholies possess an equivalent ascendancy. The districts are about as equal in point of population as they are the United States, where there is, it will be remembered, a marked difference in the number of inhabitants who are allowed to elect the Representative from the State of Nevada and the number in some New York city districts. In the German empire there are but 5 constituencies, which, by comparison, may be called rotten boroughs, contain ing only 60,000 inhabitants or less. On the other hand, there are 17 constituencies, each of which embraces more than 160,000 souls. The great majority, however, represent a population of from 100,000 to 140,000, and if we look at the empire as a whole we find that the mean population of an electoral district is nearly 114,600. The number of qualified voters ranges from 12,000 or less in 5 districts to upward of 32,000 in 22 districts, but the but eards alone will not suffice; you mus average number of electors requisite to name a member of the Reichstag is 22,808. A question of obviously important bearing on the stability of free institutions relates to the proportion of the votes actually east to the number of electors. At the first general election in 1871 there were 28 districts in which only 30 per cent, or less of the legal voters came to the polls; in 1881 there were but 10 such districts. Again, in 1871 there vere but 207 constituencies which sent 50 per at, or upward of their qualified electors to

ne ballot box; ten years later 291 constituncies evinced an equally active interest in the election. There was some falling off at the last-mentioned date as compared with 1878, yet looking back over the short history of the Reichstag we can see a signal increase in the number of those who profit by the privilege of voting.

We may glance now at the relative strength

of political parties during the five legislative terms covered by these statistics. And, first, as to the more or less uncompromising sup porters of Prince BISMARCK. In the Reichs tag chosen in 1871 districts in which the Conservatives or the Free Conservatives had majorities constituted 24 6-10 per cent. of the whole number. The percentage rose to 29 3-10 in 1878, when they reached the acme of their parliamentary strength, but it sank again to 19 7-10 in 1881. The districts show ing majorities for the National Liberals at the first general election represented 32 7-10 per cent. of all the constituencies. In 1874 when they touched the extreme point of their ascendancy, they had majorities in 39 per cent, of the circumscriptions, but in 1881 they dropped to 11 6-10 per cent. the Secessionists, or so-called Liberal Union, which then appeared for the first time at the polls, having gained an equal proportion of the majorities. In 1871 the Party of Progress were in a majority in 12 per cent, of the districts; seven years later n only 6 5-10, but in 1881 they made a long stride in advance, exhibiting majorities in more than 15 per cent, of the constituencies Finally, the Party of the Centre, organized and guided by the skilful leader of the Clericals, Herr WINDTHORST, had majorities in but 16 per cent, of the electoral districts thirteen years ago, whereas in 1881 it showed

Kentucky, said in discussing this bill: a clear preponderance over all opponents i more than a fourth of the aggregate number Interesting, also, is the record of the Social Democrats; the districts in which they that rebate legislation. gained majorities constituted in 1871 and 1874 only half of one per cent. of the whole number, while in 1881 they represented three

per cent. Let us sum up the effect of these statistics It is a legacy of Republican trickery. by stating explicitly the political composition of the Reichstag elected in 1881. To that body there were chosen 50 Conservatives, 28 Free Conservatives. 1 Independent Liberal. 46 National Liberals, 46 Secessionists or mem bers of the Liberal Union, 60 Progressists. 100 Ultramontanes or members of the Centre, 18 Poles, 15 Alsace-Lorrainers, 10 Guelfists and Particularists, 2 Danes, 12 Social Democrats, and 9 members of the so-called People's Party. The extreme difficulty of forming a durable majority out of such materials will be at once recognized. A majority of a full Reichstag would be 199, but the Liberals of all shades only muster 153, while a union of both sections of the Conservatives with the Centre would still fall short by twenty of the number requisite to insure preponderance. In such a quandary, it is not surprising that Prince BISMARCK, who from the first regarded the Reichstag as an experiment, should now look upon it as a failure.

No More Army Officers Needed.

Had Congressman FINERTY been content to make his bill for the reorganization of the nfantry simply that, with nothing added, the measure might have had some chance of

There is no reason why the infantry regiment should not contain twelve companies, as well as the artillery regiment and the cavalry regiment. Twelve companies allow the division of the regiment into three bat talions of four companies each-a very convenient arrangement where there are so many small posts to garrison as in our country. Each battalion would have a field officer in charge of it, since it would be neces sary to create an additional Major. But there need be no addition to the aggregate of the officers; and, in fact, there could be a reduction in their number, because the two additional companies for each regiment could be obtained by breaking up and distributing

four or five regiments. But Mr. FINERTY's plan is entirely different He keeps all the regiments, and provides that 'in time of peace each battalion shall be fully officered, but only two battalions manned," and thus he really proposes not only that there shall be a great body of officers not serving with troops, but also that there shall be an actual addition to the number of officers now in service.

It cannot be expected that Congress will approve this plan, which is substantially that of Gen. SHERMAN. There never was so little excuse as now for legislation adding to the number of army officers.

High Art and Rum.

The Boston Art Club is composed of artists and of professional and business men with real or assumed taste in art. Included in the number, we believe, are some clergymen. It seems, however, that the love of art and

of talking about art is not strong enough even in Boston to cause the rooms of the club to be frequented by the members They get together in considerable numbers only on Saturday evenings, when they are attracted by a free supper, and when free punch or beer is offered them. A motion has accordingly been made to open a bar in the club, and to allow the playing of games in the house, in the hope of presenting temptations which will lead to attendance at other times.

About lifty of the members of the clul have signed a circular in which arguments in favor of these innovations are presented: and we infer from it that unless drink and sport shall be provided, the Boston Art Club is likely to die of inanition. On the free supper and free rum night the rooms are full, but the signers of the circular inform us tha the club house is almost empty every other day and evening in the week." Their reasonable conclusion, therefore, is that if drink was also provided on other evenings, and some amusement besides that of talking about art was allowed, the present discouraging state of affairs might be remedied.

They seem, however, to forget one elemen of the Saturday evening success, which probably, is very important in thrifty Boston. They would set up a bar and sell drinks; but it must be remembered that on the only evening of the week when the members turn out they get their rum free. Would they be as ready to come when they had to pay for

their refreshments? It is true, as this circular declares, in sub stance, that a club can hardly subsist unless it gives the members facilities for satisfying their bibulous propensities. Without drink there is no conviviality, and there can be no hope of getting more than a small attendance. Cards are an attraction, undoubtedly,

have a bar. In fact, clubs were originally started in England for the purpose of getting wine and liquors at lower prices than thos charged at the ordinary drinking places The theory of cooperation was thus early followed in order that men might obtain their tipple at wholesale or near it. By clubbing together and pooling their money they could buy their drink in large quantities, and so get it cheaper. Besides, they could establish a more comfortable or more elegant place of resort than a public inn afforded. In this way the modern club was

gradually developed. It may be a sad thought, but it is probable true, that even the Boston Art Club will perish unless it sets up a bar. If it should hap pen, however, that it died notwithstanding its bar, and because it could not draw its members to its rooms without giving them | duced into the Forty-eighth Congress a few

their drinks for pothing, the case would indeed be mournful. Only the cynic could derive any satisfaction from such a result.

Deficiency Bills in Congress. When the Republicans met at the last see sion of the Rongson Congress, they were onfronted with the certainty of an exposure of their extravagance and jobbery by the present House of Representatives. Hence he leaders determined to postpone all appropriations that could be avoided, and it that way to throw over to the next Congress

a load of deficiencies. Some of the practical results of this schem ing are already apparent. Congress passed an act on March 3, 1883, reducing the taxes of all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, and providing for a rebate on these articles. That law went into operation or May 1, 1883, two months before the expiration of the fiscal year. The Robison Congress purposely failed to provide any money for earrying its own policy into effect, and now the present. House has been compelled to pass a bill appropriating \$3,750,000 to meet the claims of the manufacturers and dealers in tobacco for this rebate.

Mr. WHITE, a Republican member from

"The law of the last session was passed to please the manufacturers. It was recommended by the then Com-missioner of Internal Revenue, who afterward resigned his place to take the position of lobbyts, of log roller, of agent for the very men who are interested in this bill. "The farmer will not receive one farthing benefit from

There was no escape from the obligation imposed by the last Congress. As Mr. RAN-DALL told the House, "this appropriation bill is compulsory by reason of existing law."

A similar policy was adopted in regard to the appropriations for the naval establish ment. SECOR ROBESON, who manipulated the Navy bill in the interest of JOHN ROACE and the Ring had one main object in view He wanted all the money that could possibly be obtained from the House for the monitor and the cruiser jobs. He was willing to scrimp in every other direction to promote that object, so dear to the pockets of his friends. The appropriations were reduced for several of the bureaus, with the intentior of asking for deficiencies at this session, and deficiencies of the previous fiscal year 1882-83. were laid away in pigeonholes, so as to be carried over to the present House of Representatives. By this method the aggregate of appropriations for the next year will be increased to the extent of these and other deficiencies yet to be voted.

Mr. CHANDLER has asked for a round million of dollars to make good deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for prior years." They come from the department proper, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and from the

Marine Corps. Besides these current demands there is a deficiency of about \$250,000 for two of the bureaus, to be charged against the fiscal year 1882-83. The last House designedly neglected to pay it.

Here are \$4,750,000 of deficiencies already reported which belong to the regular account of the last Congress, and which were purposely left unpaid, in order to create embarrassment for the new House of Representatives. But this game will not succeed. Mr RANDALL and his associates cannot avoid voting money in conformity with law, and for the fulfilment of honest contracts; but they can show who incurred these debts and how and why they were planned by the ast Robeson Congress.

A Syracuse correspondent of the New York Pribune announces that "there is little if any doubt that the friends of Mr. HISCOCK will bring him forward as a Presidential candidate."

That is moderately interesting, if true, But the friends of FRANK HISCOCK who have in pickle a little boom for him should join forces with the friends of the not yet forgotten SELWYN Z. Bowman of Massachusetts. Hiscock and Ziozag Bowman!—then the ticket would include both the Tool and the Fool of Secon Robeson in the Forty-seventh Congress.

The fact of Mr. John C. New's resignation doesn't seem to excite much grief in Republican circles. Mr. New is an energetic politician and the editor of one of the smartest newspapers in the West. No doubt he will find him self sufficiently appreciated by his Republican friends when it becomes necessary again to save Indiana for the grand old party.

There is probably no doubt that the literary executor of the late Thurslow When believes that in the reputed letter from JUDAH P. BEN-JAMIN to the British Consul at New York he is oublishing a genuine document of extraordipary interest. It is difficult, however, to con ceive that a sane man with serious purposes could ever write such a communication o such a subject. In passages the letter descends quite to the level of low burlesque, and this circumstance strengthens the idea that the document found among Mr. WEED's papers and published in the Tribune is the record of a practical joke perpetrated at the expense Mr. BENJAMIN by some of his facetious rebe friends, or at the expense of the Consul by some irrepressible Yankee. If Mr. BENJAMIN wrote it he must have been either drunk or it a very silly mood.

In a single week's review of the current work of Congress, we find no fewer than five bills introduced for the reimbursement of arm; officers who have suffered from fire:

officers who have suffered from fire:

8.1.49, Mr. Mossill. To reimburse First Lieut. Gao.

W. Kivskutzy, I. S. A., for loss of property caused by
the harming of his quoriers at Fort Whisple, Arizona
Territory, on feet, 28, 1878.

II. R. 2.69, Mr. Aspenda, To allow Capt. W. J. Liviers
18. A. 2017 for private property lost by fire by the deoff-dole 1, 187.

II. R. 2.69, Mr. George. Tops to Lieut Majoritor C.
Wilkinson a First Lieutemant in the Third Infantry, II.

8. A. 2.640, Mr. George. Tops to Lieut Majoritor C.
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Wilkinson, a First Lieuteman in the Third Infantry, II.

8. A. 2.640, Mr. George. Top in the loss of the post at Majoritor Ma

During this same week a favorable report

was made on the Senate bill to pay G. A. Jakoen late a Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry, for the loss of personal effects in the burning of his quarters. With such bills pouring in at this rate, it is evident that some clear understanding should be reached as to the relative liabilities of the Government and the officer. Government is to be held responsible for the private property of officers in barracks, huts or tents intrusted to the watchful care of those very officers, the question arises to what extent it is so responsible. There is now a bit before the House, relating only to enlisted men which proposes to amend section 1,298 of the Revised Statutes by the following addition:

"And whenever it shall be made to appear to the Sec retary of War that any soldier has leed his necessar-ciolting by five or other casualty, without Fault or negli-gence on his part, while he was engaged in saving pub-lic property, or while hader orders of his superior effice he was prevented from saving such challing, a gratal itous issue of ciothing shall be made to him to replac-the clothing so lost."

That seems to be fair, but it is of course evident that a good deal more than an officer's necessary clothing is concerned in the bills quoted above for the relief, for example, o urgeon Genard and Capt. Miles. The truth is that in hundreds of cases officers are estab ished with wives and families in quarters, and claims for losses by fire often cover about a nuch as in the burning of a city residence. In a famous case still pending, and reintro

weeks ago, that of Lieut. F. P. Gnoss, the printed list of destroyed articles included not only large supplies of ladies' garments, housen, parlor furniture, and kitchen uten sils, but valuable ornaments and jewels, The committee tried to solve the problem posing to pay Lieut, Gross a round sum of

\$2,000, without endeavoring to say what was necessary outfit for a subaltern. If an officer prefers to keep all his earthly possessions in camp, or to fit up his frontier quarters like a city house, he cannot expect the Government to completely reimburse him for osses by fire. In fact, if the Government is really liable even to the extent contemplated by some of the pending bills, it had better consider the expediency of taking out insurance olicies on these singularly inflammable posts and forts. The sensible way might be to provide by statute for the precise circumstances under which alone the Government will accept any liability at all for reimbursing losses, and then the exact pecuniary limit of this liability Officers whose possessions exceed these limits could not then complain should they fail to surplus with their own insurance.

If the Legislature should again fall to pass the Daly bill requiring all telegraphic, tele-phonic, and electric light wires in New York city and Brooklyn to be put under ground within a specified period, the fault cannot be placed on the introducer of the measure. It was one of the first bills, and we think the very first, offered at the present session. It should be promptly examined, improved, if it can be improved, and then enacted.

The deadlock in the Democratic caucus at Frankfort, and consequently in the joint ses-sions of the Kentucky Legislature, is fast scoring up to a hundred ballots. It looks as if ever Kentucky was somewhat wanting in contem poraneous harmony.

The Philadelphia Press and the rowing men in the University of Pennsylvania seem to be very much aggrieved because the bold at tempt of that institution to row with Harvard or to claim the championship of mankind loesn't excite more interest at Cambridge The Harvard men are going to send a scratch crew to struggle with the Pennsylvania men and the latter are deeply disastisfied. They feel that it is an injustice to them not to allow them to row against the Harvard University crew. As the Press intimates, all the smaller colleges that have had a chance have beater Harvard, and consequently it is unfair to discriminate against the University of Pennsylva Still, the Intercollegiate League, which has just been formed, includes the Philadelphia college, which will have an opportunity to bear a number of small colleges as well as the Cam bridge scratch crew. And the Pennsylvania men ought to be willing to row in a race o two before decking their brows with the champions' civic wreath.

There is now before the Committee on the Rules of the House of Representatives a reso lution providing.

That no speech printed by consent of the House in Second, but not delivered, shall exceed one column When this goes before the House we hope

some member will have the courage and public spirit to offer a substitute like this:

"Resolved. That no speech not delivered shall be printed in the Record; and the Record shall be a repor-of the actual proceedings of Congress, without addition omission, or alteration." Then we should have an honest Record. Le us see how many Congressmen would stand up

for the present system of falsifying and mis representing the daily proceedings of the national Legislature. The Senate having voted to allow a clerk to every member, at \$6 a day, now comes a proposal to give a clerk to every Representative, a

\$1.200 a year. Mr. BELFORD, who urges this project, is the Ulorado Congressman who lately told his fellow members that their duty was to throw open the vaults of the Treasury, and expressed his eagerness to be allowed to begin by giving \$30,000,000 to the Mississipp Commission. For a commonwealth which admires itsel xceedingly on account of the money it spends

for education, Massachusetts produces some nen who have contrived to absorb very eccentric information. The number of sheep in the tate has been decreasing for some years, and a simple and common explanation of this facis that vacrant and predatory dogs annoy the silly sheep. It is probable that there are not as many peach trees or cider mills in Massa chusetts as there were twenty-five years age but as yet the Massachusetts dogs have not been called to account for the loss. Gov ROBINSON, however, in his message, held up the atrocities of the canine tribe to public reprobation; and now some of the members of the Legislature say that the dog must go. Mr. PALMER, a country member, thinks that dogs are the most dangerous animals in existence and that snakes are preferable as pets

This is rather an original theory, and it is to be hoped that Mr. PALMER will bring forward the facts, if he has any, upon which it rests. Meanwhile, he should possess his soul in pa-tionce, and buy a dog himself. A great many dogs are more intelligent than some members of the Legislature.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTIONS. The Tariff to be Made the Leading Issue by

the Democrate HARRISBURG, Jan. 27 .- For the first time in many years, the Democrats of Pennsylvania will hold their State Convention in advance of the Republicans. The last time they adopted this course was in 1862. Then they declared strongly in favor of a more vigorous prosecu tion of the war. They went before the people on that issue with an apparent sincerity in their professions and won, electing the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew to the Senate by a vote of 67 to 66 for Gen. Cameron.

In the following year Col. McClure secured an early convention for the Republicans; they presented a patriotic and popular platform, and the Democratic Convention, being heid subsequently, was substantially compelled either to repeat that of the Republicans or oppose it. Either course meant defeat, as McCiurs well knew, and as the result proved in the re-lection of Gow. Curtin by an overwhelming majority. Since then the Democrats have invariably held their State Conventions after the Republicans held theirs, the object being to take advantage of any mistakes made by their opponents. Twice only in twenty years have the Democrats of Pennsylvania profited by Republican blunders—in 1874, when the latter declared for a third term, and again in 1882.

This year the Democrats will hold their State Convention on April 9, and the Republicans one week later. In fixing that early date the Democrats of Pennsylvania intend to reaffirm the tariff planks of the platforms of 1882 and 1883, and to protect themselves against being put at a disadvantage by the possible declarations of other States in favor of free trade.

What effect will a timely declaration on the tariff question by the Democrats of the Keystone State have upon other States, and upon the Democratic National Convention? the Democratic Convention, being held subse-

The Governor D-ns the Newspapers. From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Gov. Crittenden, who is in the city, to-day was chatting with a group of State officials at the Southern, when he was met by a reporter. The Governor appeared to be in excellent humor, but when he was asked about several political matters, he drew himself inside of himself, so to speak, and said that as he was in the city for a purpose that was not of a public or political mature he didn't care to talk on any subject. The retories was such that was not set of the city for a purpose that was not of a public or political mature he didn't care to talk on any subject. The reporter suggested that perhaps the Governor would like to say something on the subject of the unpleasant charges as to his travelling on a family pass made out in the name of Mrs. Crittenden. The Governor's lip enried with an expression of the most intense scorn as he replied: "If some paper was not making charges against me! should scarcely feel as if I were doing my duty. To tell the truth, I don't care a d—n what they say. It doesn't bother me at all. Good day."

Progress of Civilization Among the Imported

From the San Francisco News Letter. Mr. Sackachi Yanagassaway, who tips the saids at 194 pounds and Mr. K. Ischa, who kicks the beam at 195 pounds and Mr. K. Ischa, who kicks the beam at 187 pounds, had a rattling mill this week in the Jupanese though Rooms on Golden tiste arenue. The first three results were fought according to Nixadorus, bur pulling allowed. In the fourth round however, Mr. Yanagassaway stols Mr. Ischa's watch, whereupon the bottleholders declared a foul.

THE COMING WEER IN CONGRESS.

Political Debate to be Begun in the Set ate-The Shipping Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Sherman reso lutions come up for consideration in the Senate -morrow, and a speech upon them by Senator Mahone is expected. There is a general beliethat the resolutions will give rise to a series of exciting political discussions.

At 2 P. M. to-morrow Senator Edmunda's bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Terr tories" will come before the Senate as a special order, if not displaced by a majority vote or unanimous consent. The bill prescribes meth made by the Spanish or Mexican Governments in New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah. No vada, and Colorado, and limits the rights to be secured by certain conditions. One of the most important provisions prohibits the conmost important provisions prohibits the confirmation of a grant or the issue of a patent for a greater quantity than eleven square leagues of land. There are indications that the passage of the bill will be warmly opoosed. While considerable interest attaches to this measure, it is overshadowed in importance by the McPherson Banking bill, already on the calendar. The object of this bill is to check currency contraction. It is likely to be taken up during the week, and may displace the Land Grant bill. The Republican members of the Finance Committee are anxious to go further in providing against the contraction of the currency than the McPherson bill contemplates, and the debate on the measure is likely to continue several days.

The two or three appropriation bills which were promised three weeks ago have not yet made their appearance in the House, and, in inct, are not yet out of the hands of the sub-Committee on Appropriations.

The Shipping bill recently reported from the Select Committee on Shipping is perhaps the most important measure before the House, and it is expected that a motion will be made by Gen. Slocum to proceed to its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

A report from the Committee on Accounts in relation to the removal of employees of the House during the last Congress is expected to be made not later than Wednesday. The Fitz John Porter discussion will be resumed on Friday. firmation of a grant or the issue of a patent fo

of made not later than the property of the Union Pacific and on Price of the State of State of the State of the State of State of State of State of State of the State of State of

AN UNFRIENDLY SKETCH.

An Indiana Editor Describes His Distinguished Neighbor, Mr. Joseph E. McDonnid

guished Neighber, Mr. Joseph E. McDonaid.

From the Lawrenceburg Press.

McDonaid sat somewhat shrunken in a black suit he once had filled, plainty a remnant of a departed age. A rounded and rosy corpulence had become somewhat flabby, and his thin, long hair could not give size enough to his head to suit a statesman's place. You could neither find the height nor breadth you sought. The eyes had fallen in some, and seemed inoffensive holes. His face is beginning to have the drooping, leathery appearance of age, and though pleasantly benignant, did not seem complete without a streak of tobacco inice pendunt from each corner of his mouth. The figure belonged plainly to the hog and hominy period of Indiana history; to the simple davs when the typical indiana farmer hauled his wheat iffly miles sold it forfifty cents a bushel, and paid twenty-five cents a yard for calico—a forever honored and noble period—but it was thirty, forty, fifty years ago. The mills were on the creeks. There was no steam; there were no railroads, no factories, no machinery, no buggies, pianos or threshing machines in the country—no tin bucket brigado in the cities. There were no cities. But there was free trade, wild-cat banks and Democracy, and robust lepresentative McDonaid. Yet, shade of the last magnificent twenty-five years, here sits the remains, posing for the Presidency. Does the old man know that the son of the farmer of his time manures his land, sends his sons and daughters off to colege, drives a reaper and a carriage, deposition a bank, sells his wheat for a dollar, and finds a station within five miles? Does the old man know that the workmen at these factories and that the Presidents pick their teet at four dollar-a-day hotels when they travel, and send their wives to the seashore in summer? Does he know that the workmen at these factories know all about political economy, send their children to the best schools, and have Brussels carpet and a piano in the house?

It is impossible to look at him and think that he know any of th From the Lawrenceburg Press.

got down to the Hoosiers the matter was so un certain that our friend of the Recorder remark ed, "There's nothing in it."

WAS THIS JUDAH P. BENJAMIN? An Alleged Letter from Him Offering to Mak Over the Southern States to Great Britain.

From the New York Tribune. The following letter from Judah P. Benjamin, then United States Senator from Louisiana, to the British Consul in New York, was left among Thurlow Weed's papers, and is given in the volume of memoirs of his grandiather which Thurlow Weed Barnes is now carrying through the press. It is reproduced he from the advance sheets of that volume:

given in the volume of memoirs of his grandinther which Thurlow Weed Barnes is now carrying through the press. It is reproduced here
from the advance sheets of that volume:

Dear Sis: I exceedingly regret your alseence from
New York at this time, as the important object of my
visit is to have a personal and condential interview
with you.

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The Theory of a Central Sun.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In to-day Sus, under the above heading, you reply to "J D's question, that such a theory was advanced by Madler, the German astronomer, whose inference, you further observe, "it has since been shown, was not well observe, "it has since been shown, was not founded." This prompts me to add that such the rounded." This prompts me to add that such theory must be plainly absured, if we but consider that space be ing infinite must therefore be boundless. Not being a circle, it can have petither circums greene nor centre which fact shows that any theory or certical sun, or of any centre whatever to the universe results is sun, or of any centre whatever to the universe to the order of astronomy has dispelled other absured theories be pending out limited and marrow conceptions of bound less, minute space, in which every point is equally will every other point, ever and in equal degree, as much a circumference as a centre.

Fairrigip, Conn., Jan. 28.

B'ant B'rith.

The annual meeting of delegates of the lodges of district No. 1 of the B'nai B'rith was held vesterday. President Adolph sanger reported that the order melers 2.00 members; the widow and orphan reserve it amounts to \$130,007.30, and the receipts in aid of home for Aged and Infirm in 1883 were \$13,007.72.

THE SCHOOL OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. The Outston of the Daughter of Mme. Beek

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5 .- There is a high ville and a low ville in this little Paris, and the steps that lead downward from the square contain ing the statue of Count Belliard face the quaint and narrow Rue d'Isabelle, where there is leaning against a high and modern structure an old seventeenth century building-a quondam nunnery, Here Charlotte Bronte passed her school days, and back of this house is the garden where she laid the scenes of There is still lingering about the spot the calm, solemn, almost secretive of a cloister. The building is minus the mirrors that are placed at so many Brus sels houses, by which those inside may see a panorama of the moving world The windows are curtained with snowy muslin, where, In 1842, Charlotte Bronte

seatow musili, where, in 1932, character brokes
used to sit at twilight in the days of her school
life in the "Pensionnat de Demoiselles Heger
Parent." In response to a ring at the door bell,
a brisk portress, the lineal descendant of the
Rosine of 'Villette,' appears, her eyes being two
interregation noints. It seems easier to ask of
this Rosine for Mme. Beek, but it is Mme.
Heger who is in demand. The portress smiles
out her dimples, and assures me that she is
perfectly desolated at being obliged to disapnoint me, for Mme. Heger is not then in: but
there was Mademoiselle who would seems of
boarding school; in every piece of furniture
and every picture, and only the tingle of a distant pikne slightly out of tune, with scales and
exercises in full voice, was needed to enhance
the effect, "You ayre Engliss." the words of
Mme. Beck to Charlotte upon the night of
hear arrival, were momentarily expected, but a
figure in black grenadine, mildly waving a pair
of black-gloved hands, steals in. It is Mile.
Heger—little and homely, with duil gray eyes
and well-bred manner, but theroughly uninteresting beyond her good English and the fact
that she is the daughter of Mme. Beck.
"Oh yes," she said, in an amiable tone, "you
may view the garden and the old school; but
then we don't think so much of Charlotte
Bronte as you do. You must know that she
came here slimply as the nursery governess toing that she bad ra-a-a-ther lamber shoulders
speed out the school. It was a great pity,
well-conditioned people, and added; "But
she was so unprincipled. She rewarded my
parents for all that they did for her by writing
'Villette,' which contains many, many things
that are quite untrue, and are very unkind.
Why, the very Georgette whom she describes
as a delicute, sickly child, is the strongest of
us all, and is at present at the head of this establishment." As a bonne bouche, which the
lady presented with a sparkling eye,
she related that Charlotte Broant, while
at the shool, fell violently in love with her
pan, the Monsieur

THE PORTE AND THE PATRIARCH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30.—The Greek Pa. triarch, Joachim III., has resigned. You may be aware that the ancient theocratic regime still exists here, just as it did in the fifteenth century. when Mohammed II, took Constantinople. Th conqueror, more anxious to conquer than to reform, in order to get rid of the Governmen of the conquered people handed it over to their clergy, thinking in this way to pacify the peo ple by leaving their language, their religion their customs, and their clergy. This state of things, confirmed by numerous imperial de rees, underwent no modification.

The result is that in civil affairs it is to the Greek clergy, and not to the courts of the empire that the Ottoman Greeks have to apply. Hence arise complications of all sorts, out of which a considerable profit is derived by the Greek clergy.

The Sublime Porte, having adopted a nev code and established tribunals in the European fashion throughout the empire, has decreed that in future the orthodox people in civil matters must be subject to the Ottoman courts just the same as other subjects of the empire especially in cases of divorce, alimony, and wills, and also that the orthodox may, if they wish, be tried by the Turkish courts, it is remarkable that the Porte imposes nothing in this affair, but simply gives the right to choose. If the Greek prefers the justice of his priest, he can have recourse to it, and if he is not satisfied with it, he can appeal to the civil tribunals. The Porte simply asserts its authority, making all its subjects equal before the law. code and established tribunals in the European

tribunals. The Porte simply asserts its authority making all its subjects equal before the law.

But the clergy don't give up so easily their rescripts and their prerogatives. The Synod and the Lay National Council met under the Presidency of the Patriarcu Joachim, and drew up a non-possumors in due form, deciaring that the administration of the Church was impossible without the preservation of its temporal privileges—a sad admission, but not new. Plus IX, also declared that without the temporal power he could not direct the Catholic Church. No attention was paid to him, and his successor governs none the less successfully.

The decision of the Synod was forwarded to the Porte and ignored. Then Joachim III called the Synod together again and handed in his resignation. Then there was weeping and walling and grashing of toeth among the clergy and the notables, followed by a formal refusal to accept the reasgnation, and a declaration that Joachim alone could direct the Greek Church, and that it was impossible to appoint his successor. All this was followed by a new address to the Porte, requesting it not to accept the reasgnation. But Joachim held fast and would not revoke his decision. The Porte had nothing more to say, and so the matter rests there.

A Voice from the Greenback Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would be pleased to tell "Mississippi" of Vicksburg through your radiant Sus, that the American Sentry is the leading Greenback paper. As for Presidential candidates, we have none in particular yet, but we have a host of true and tried upon to select from when the time comes, teen. Weaver, Wendell Phillips, he has many; and others are available, but should our leaders choose to go outside of the times to select a cambidate, give us Benjamin F. Birlips. The land the times to select a cambidate, give us Benjamin F. Birlips. The cambidate we had fair play in trying to establish the same. The Greenback party is neither hemograph and lephthican. In some parts of the country bencerate separate our cause, withe in other sections Republicate the separate in blawtee. It is a party of principles trying to make the back of the temps.

Mr. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 26.

Janes Wilkelbook. reenlack paper. As for Presidential candida

More Attention to the Evening Schools.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir; I would ogrest to the Board of Education that more attention should be given by the Committee on Evening School to the Evening High School in West Thirteenth street An inquiry by the committee from time to time would perhaps, result in keeping some of the leasher-from be coming too indifferent or careiese in the discharge of their duties as instructors. Some of them seem not to take the same delarit that Thompson did in teaching the young does not to shoot.

A STOREST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Rector!Bush's Farewell Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Bush, rector of the Church of the Ascension in West New Brighton Staten Island, preached his farewell sermon yesterday. The church was crowded. Many were doubtiess attracted there by the fact that Mr. Bush after being connected with the fact that Mr. Bush after being connected with the church for twenty regist years had resinted because a fair was held in the shocks school business which articles were rather of contrary to his wastes. No allow a strict was made to the causes of his leaving the spraker confining himself to a review of the history and growth of the church society said its arrivers works during the quarter of a century he had been associated with it.

A Good Project, but Vile English. From the Bostonese Transcript. Yachting in Eastern waters is to be given a

-At the end of the Connecticut Legislature's first fortnight the Senate had been in scenion sixty minutes, the House three hours twenty-five minutes. -The gardens of Under Cliff, Isle of Wight, are, like our Florida, full of spring flowers. It is nothing ommon for single carnations to go on blossoming

SUNREAMS.

there throughout the winter, and for fuchsias to continue in flower out of doors long after midwinter. A Nashville merchant, speaking of women

who will not buy goods on Friday, told a Bitmer report or also of a man, whose home is not far from Nashville who, if he meets a red-braded man when he starts for his business in the morning, immediately goes back to his home and takes a fresh start. —The City Council of Columbia, S. C., has

under consideration a petition from the owner of a coek pit for the reduction of his license fee from \$1,000 to \$2.0 a year. The petitioner avers that a majority of the Legislature favor cock fighting, and in proof he cites the defeat of the bill to prohibit the sport.

-The most remarkable, if not the largest, collection of photographs in the United States is owned by Detective Henry Wevi of Philadelphia. It contains 2.000 pictures of "crooks," and with them are news

paper clippings describing them and their exploits, re-ports of trials, and other memorands. -The only adversary Gambetta enjoyed fighting was the Duc de Broglie. "The ablest plotter is existence, a Macchiavelli for scheining, it is a pleasure to trestle with him; he is supple and escapes one's grasp; he

glides away and slips back; he is a cat. With Fourton it is quite another matter; he hides behind his beard."
—The principal picture in the splendid collection of the Duke of Mariborough at Blenheim, in Ox-fordshire, will be sold in the spring. The palace is no o be dismantled, as had been expected, for the new Duke and the Dowager Duchess are to live there; but a variety of economical reforms in the house and gardens are being carried out.

-A few days since a private in the Hampshire Regiment at Gosport, in England, called upon the Almighty to strike him blind. A little while afterward he felt drowsy, and threw himself on a bed. On trying o open his eyes be could not do so, and he is now under reatment in the Hasiar Military Hospital, not having scovered his sight. Such, at least, is the account given in an English paper. -James A. Troutman recently sent circu-

ars throughout Kansas, and has received answers from

sixty-six out of the eighty-one organized counties in that State, from which he makes the following deductions as to prohibition: 1. That it has materially decreased the number of saloons. 2. That a large per cent. of the prose utions under the law have resulted in convictions. 3. That the principle of prohibition is growing stronger.

The number of French-speaking inhabitants in British North America is 1,298,929, of whom 1,073,829 are in the province of Quebec, 102,743 in Ontario, 56,635 in New Brunswick, 41,219 in Nova Scotia, 10,751 in Prince Edward's Island, 9,949 in Manitoba,

2.500 in the Territories, and 916 in British Columbia. The French population in the province of Quebec increases, while the English speaking population is decreasing. -Mr. W. P. Baird won Miss Frisca Haverleid of Cincinnati; but she is only fourteen, whereas the law in Ohio requires that the bride shall be over eighteen impediment in the way of her marriage. She but the figures 15 into her shoe, and as she stood to answer the clerk's question she quietly said: "I am over eighteen."

The marriage liceuse was granted, and the pair are hiding from an irate mother. -There is systematic mining for gems in the United States only in Paris, Me., and Stony Point, N. C., but precious stones are found elsewhere. A large diamond was found in Manchester, the principal suburb of Richmond, Va., whose estimated value before cutting was \$5,000. Supplies and rubles are found in Mexico, Arizona, and southern Colorado, and garnets and rubles also are found in this region. Moss agates are frequent in the United States, but the cutting is done abroad.

-A striking exemplification of how we return when angry to the vernacular is furnished by the who emigrated after the troubles of 1848-0, and married into Arabian families. The sailor would not have discovered ered them but for the fact that one who was engaged in entreated the visitor, and drank toasts in wine of their own making.

-Several Pittsburgh clergymen openly advocated in their sermons on Sunday last the acquitta of Nutt, the slayer of Dukes. The Rev. E. R. Donehue of the Eighth Presbyterian Church said : " At the risk of seing a counted unorthodox in my theological opinion I yet somehow believe that many an act which by our or dinary methods of interpretation may be construed into a violation of some divinely revealed precept will bereafter, when eternity's light shines in upon it, be discovered to be a virtue which will plead with all the elo-quence of an ungel's tongue against the harsh verdict which man, in his assumed regard for law, has decreed

-Got, the actor, being recently in a small town in the south of France, volunteered for a benefit for the poor. His name drew crowds. The Mayor turned over in his prosy and pompous mind what he could do in acknowledgment. He invited the actor to a complimentary breakfast, and placed before him an erg in which ten golden louis were concealed. Got took a spoonful, and, discovering the contents, ceased eating. The other guests, who were in the secret, watched him attentively, and the hostess inquired why he did not the yolk," "Do you throw it away ?" she asked with

astonishment. "No, I always leave it for the poor. -The recent expedition into the Everglades reported that that part of Florida is an irreclaima-Okeechobee Land Company who has tust to turned to Philadelphin to get a new stemm dredge, says that large tracts of land have been recovered, and that the work is only in its infancy. The Legislature gives the company every alternate square mile that is reclaimed. Thus far they have reclaimed 800,000 acres The work is prosecuted by digging canals and clearing out the rivers, which are filled with the decayed tranks of trees and the debris of ages. This lets the water escape to the ocean from the hundreds of lakes in which it has been held.

-On the occasion of the presentation of a silver service to Mr. Joseph Knight, a London dra-matic critic, which took place recently in that city, the chairman, Mr. Toole, told, among other things, with much pathos how a few days ago a friend of his had gone into a barber's shop to be shaved. Said he, in his gravest manner, to the barber. "Have you got that razor you shaved me with the day before yesterday?" "Oh, yes, sir," replied the barber, with much exuberance and delight at the favorable appreciation and tender interest evinced in his instrumers, rubbing his hands and reach-ing it down. "Here it is, sir." "Ah, well." said the ing it down. "Here it is, sir." "Ah. well," said the visitor, dryly, after a little hesitation, "then—yes—then

-I'll take chloroform, ploase." -Robert Adams was released from the Ohio penitentiary shout three weeks ago, and some days afterward his wife, who had been convicted of larceny in Chicago, was about to start for the prison in Joliet, lil. He was tent on seeing her, and the detectives, who III. He was bent on seeing her, and the detestives, who wanted him for a crime in Illinois, were certain that he would visit her. They had his photograph, and a strict watch was kept. One afternoon an elaborately dressed man alighted at the juil, took off his gloves, displaying a man alighted at the hall, took off his gloves, displaying a diamond ring, and russing his hat, asked to see Mollie O'Brien. Mollie, he said, was his sister-in-law. That man was Robert Adams. He was shrewd enough not to ask for Nellie Adams. He talked with Mollie O'Brien orask for Neille Adams. He taked with Molite O'Brien ou-tensibly for some time. His wife stood by, and, in fact, to her the conversation was directed. Molite only acting as a dummy. As Adams walked out of the jail the two vigilant detectives, who had been watching all day, took an extra survey of him, looked at each other, and shook

-In the Church of the Epiphany, Philadel-In the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, on a recent afternoon, Miss Fanny Elizabeth Kess ler and her father stood at the after awaiting the entrance of the groom, but the Rev. G. H. Kinsolving mis took them for the couple that were to be married "Dearly beloved," he read, "we are gathered together here in the sight of God and in the face of this coupany to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony." As he came to the words. "If any man can show just ranses why they may not lawfully be joined to join logether this man and this woman in non-mony." As he came to the words: "If any man can show just cause why they may not lawfully he joined together let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace." there was a noise outside, the door at the foot of the nace was thrown open, and Mr. Mitchell, attended by his best man hurried up the siste. They explained that unaccountably the vestry door had been looked, and that when the organ gave them the one for their entrance they turged away at the door in vain, locked, and that when the organ gave them the one for their entrance they tugged away at the door in vain, and at length had to go outside and round through the freat door of the church. Thereupon the minister began the marriage service again.

-Lura Vellie Libby, aged 10, was missed Lattic Vettle Litory, laged 10, was imassed at Sirong Village, i.e. A large number of neighbors deployed themselves in a long line and went slowly through the woods. One man saw a patch of ground which appeared natural, except that some brakes had begun to wither. He rolled back a sheet of turf and began to wither. He rolled back a sheet of turf and found the body of the girl. All eyes instinctively turned upon Lawrence Doyle, who had been for years in the employment of Mr. Libby as a farm hand. In the trini he secounted by witnesses for all the time during which he was absent from the homestend except one hour, which the defence claimest was too short for him to have reached the spot. The jury refused to convict him, but on the second trial he was schlenged to be hanged. By reason of the influence of his counsel, Mr. Philabary, who thoroughly believed in his innocenes, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was sent to the Maine State prison at Thomaston. where he died of a broken heart. Mr. Philabory has never ceased to consider his client wholly innocent. Doyle's death happened sixteen years ago. He is now reappearing in the Spiritualists' seances of Boston, unless the mediums are mistaken, and demands that a fresh effort be made to clear his memory of suspicion.